

HINDLEY URBAN DISTRICT.

1911.

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**Eleventh Annual Report**

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

FOR 1911.

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## Eleventh ANNUAL REPORT

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*To the Chairman and Members of the Sanitary Committee.*

GENTLEMEN,

Hindley Urban District is bounded on the East by Leigh Borough and Westhoughton Urban District; North, by Aspull Urban District; South, by Abram and Ince Urban Districts; and West, by the latter District. A small stream runs through the District from North to South, viz., the Borsdane Brook. The treated effluents of the Westhoughton and Hindley Sewage Works are turned into it. A streamlet on the Eastern Boundary separating the Township from Westhoughton receives the effluent from the Marsh Brook Sewage Farm of that Township.

Hindley is on the Coal Measures, covered more or less with clay and sand. The highest point is 260 feet above sea level in the North-east corner of the Township; the lowest point is in the South-west corner in Platt Bridge, and is 89 feet above sea level.

This last level has dropped, and has fallen again during the year. Liverpool Road, opposite Orrell Street, has subsided, owing to colliery workings, 18 feet since 1892, and 23 feet since 1868. The main sewer to Platt Bridge Sewage Farm runs through this area, and at one point has dropped 14 feet since 1891. This is the reason for the flooding of Platt Bridge. The water level of Borsdane Brook is 2 feet 10 inches higher than the lowest point in that Township.

Hindley Township is divided into 5 Wards, North, West, and Central forming a more or less compact group; South and East Wards are nearly detached.

The population at the Census, 1911, was 24,106 ; in 1901 it was 23,504, an increase of only 602. The details of the last Census are not yet published, and it is not possible to give the Ward distribution.

The very slight increase in the population during the past decade was a revelation. The net increase of births over deaths would have increased the population by 3,444, and yet the actual increase is only 600, bad trade during the past few years causing an abnormal emigration of the people to Durham and Yorkshire on the one hand, and to the Canadian Coalfields on the other. It would be well if the Census was taken every five years instead of ten.

	1911.			1910.			1909.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Rateable Value .. ..	88,653	5	0..	88,967	0	0..	93,290	15	0
Annual Assessable Value ..	72,357	17	6..	72,682	6	3..	76,801	17	6
One Penny in the £ produces..	301	0	0..	302	0	0..	320	0	0
Balance of Outstanding Loans									
under Public Health Acts ..	40,586	0	0..	42,583	0	0..	48,583	0	0

*Industries.*—Coal Mining, Cotton Spinning and Weaving.

Roads and Streets Paved as in 1909 :—

	<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>	<i>Yds.</i>
Main Roads .. ..	5	6	0
Secondary Roads .. ..	2	2	46
Other Roads .. ..	0	6	211
Private Streets .. ..	5	5	196

The remaining private streets have been scheduled, but for some reason there has been delay in taking the necessary measures. I have called attention to Webb Street during the year, which is still unpaved.

*Water Supply.*—The water is taken from the Rivington Waterworks of the Corporation of Liverpool, and is good and wholesome. We were fortunate during the drought of last summer in receiving a continuous and abundant supply. Chemical examinations (2) during the year at the Liverpool University Laboratory were highly satisfactory.

*Rivers and Streams.*—There has been no known pollution during the year of the water courses in the district.

*Sewerage and Drainage.*—Pipe lines and two sewage farms, the latter one at Platt Bridge, septic tanks and contact beds. Hindley Green, precipitation tank, gravel, coke breeze, and sand and ash filters. The effluent has been good during the year according to the report of the Inspectors of the Mersey and Irwell Committees.



The pipe lines are still a great source of trouble and expense. The main sewer from Hindley to Platt Bridge continues to subside owing to colliery workings. The Council is about to construct a new 21-inch cast-iron sewer to replace the existing 15-inch sewer. A new 12-inch sewer is to be constructed at Hindley Green at an early date.

To deal with the flooding at Platt Bridge additional pumping machinery is to be laid down. Further, to increase the flow of water a length of Borsdane Brook has been cleared at Platt Bridge.

*Closet Accommodation.*—Your Council decided during the year to contribute towards the cost of conversions from privy middens to water closets. All new houses to be erected must have the water carriage system of sewage disposal. The change in policy of the Council has led to the beginning of the disappearance of the privy, the figures show an appreciable fall in the total number of these excrescences, and it is to be hoped they will go with increasing rapidity.

					1911.		1910.
Privies	..	..	..	..	1,607	..	1,660
Pails	..	..	..	..	1,103	..	1,108
Water Closets	..	..	..	..	734	..	644
Waste Water Closets	..	..	..		19	..	19
					<hr/> 3,463	..	<hr/> 3,431
					<hr/>		<hr/>

*Scavenging* is carried out by the Council, and is satisfactory.

*Sanitary Inspections of the District.*—These are set out in Classified Form in the Sanitary Inspector's report.

*Premises and Occupations which can be controlled by Bye-laws or Regulations.*—In consequence of representations made to you, your Committee decided in November last to make Bye-laws regarding the paving of back-yards, tent and van dwellings, and noxious trades (tripe boiling and horse slaughterers). We have no cellar dwellings, model lodging houses, nor underground bakehouses.

*Schools.*—The Medical Officer of Health is also the School Medical Officer. Over 100 visits were paid to the schools during the year. These are much cleaner than formerly. The Caretakers do their work better. School premises are having more attention given to their lighting and ventilation. The air inlets in some of the schools, as pointed out in the School Report, are inadequate. The playgrounds in some instances are flagged and paved; these can be kept clean. Others have the surface of the playground covered with ashes and clinkers; these are always uneven, are quickly water-logged, and have pools of water formed thereon. Of course the children carry mud and slush into the schools, making it very difficult to keep them clean. St. Peter's playground has been treated with "Tarmac," and is much improved. The Managers of the Hindley Green Free Church School

(Brunswick), are about to introduce water closets to replace privy middens, a very desirable improvement. The heating apparatus of the schools is in many instances inadequate, and in the recent cold snap I found one classroom with a temperature of 34° F.

The School Medical Officer is assisted in the work by a School Nurse.

Measles in epidemic form appeared amongst the children attending two of the Hindley Green Schools, and Mumps in several others. Scarlet Fever is endemic, with rises every third year. I found one child peeling in school, and several with the rash just showing. Some of the Teachers have asked me to visit their Schools to see individual children. In this way some cases of Impetigo were found.

We still have a few verminous children, and a great deal of time has been given to them. In several cases I have had to ask the Inspector of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children to intervene. Whenever possible the bedding from the homes of these children is removed to the steam disinfecter for treatment.

*Food.*—The Milk sold in the District is more wholesome than formerly, but there is still room for improvement. The police, acting under the instructions of the officials of the Administrative County, take samples periodically. There has been no prosecution during the year. The number of cowkeepers is rapidly diminishing. 55 names are registered, but only 36 are keeping cattle. The Grange Farm Cowsheds have at last been made reasonably fit for use and the yard paved. All the farms have been repeatedly visited, and surprise visits have been made to the two milk sellers on the register.

The sanitary condition of premises used for the preparation of food continues to improve. The owners of these places are more careful and cleaner in their methods.

The slaughter houses have been visited during the year when the cattle were being killed. One tuberculous carcase was seized. 50lb. of fish was destroyed.

Bakehouses were limewashed and generally clean. In the plans passed for bakehouses during the year your officials have succeeded in having the stoke-holes outside the bakehouses, and lavatories fitted inside.

*Sale of Food and Drugs Acts.*—These are put in force by the Administrative County Officials through the police.

I have thought it desirable to ask the Agricultural and Fishery Board's permission to reprint a copy of the Board's leaflet on "The Construction of Cow-Houses." It is such a very complete and concise summary of all that goes to make up a healthy shippon that I do not think you will blame me for doing so. The Agricultural and Fishery Board has no objection.



## BOARD OF AGRICULTURE AND FISHERIES.

## THE CONSTRUCTION OF COW HOUSES.

The first requirement in the production of milk for human consumption is cleanliness, and one of the most important factors in securing clean milk is a well constructed cowshed.

It is comparatively easy to provide new buildings which will meet all requirements at a moderate cost, but it is much more difficult to alter an existing building so that it can be made as suitable as a new one. This fact, however, should not deter owners and occupiers from making alterations on the lines suggested, as even the most unsatisfactory buildings can often be much improved without great expense.

In designing a cow house, the principal details which should receive consideration are the following:—

*Site*, including aspect and arrangement with regard to other buildings ;

*General construction of the building*, including the walls, roof, floor, drainage, and water supply ;

*Internal Design*, including arrangement of stalls, stall divisions, feeding troughs, manure and urine channels, and passages.

*Air-Space*, including floor space ;

*Ventilation*, including the various methods by which this is attained ; and

*Lighting*.

*The Site.*

Where there is the opportunity of selection, the site should be moderately high and dry, and the building should be conveniently placed for the supply of fodder and roots, the preparation and storage of feeding stuffs, and the removal of the manure and urine. There should be easy and ample access to the nearest pasture without interference with other stock, and without affording the cattle an opportunity to stray. In designing new farm buildings these points can be taken into consideration, but when existing buildings are being altered great difficulties may occur. With care and skill, however, the average building of the present day may be considerably improved.

While shelter from strong winds is desirable, no cow house should have any buildings, such as hay or straw sheds, or buildings occupied by other kinds of stock, erected against the side walls, though there is little objection to an open fronted shelter for implements. Land is not so very costly round the average farm that there is any excuse for crowding buildings together.

*General Construction.*

*Walls.*—The walls may be of any material which is plentiful and cheap in the district, and with suitable precautions equally good buildings may be erected of stone, brick, concrete, wood, or wood and iron. If of stone or brick, all outside walls should be neatly pointed, and inside ones plastered, or faced with enamelled or hard pressed bricks. Where plastering is adopted, cement should be used for a height of six feet from the floor. Above that the surface should be smooth, and of such a nature that it can be either washed or limewashed. If the building is of wood, or wood and iron, all uprights and sills should be of creosoted timber; the extra expense will not be great, while the life of the building will be at least doubled.

*Roof.*—While many kinds of roofing material may be adopted, a wooden roof covered with slates or tiles should be given the preference, and in very case in this country the building should be open to the ridge.

*Floor.*—The first point which should be considered in connection with the floor is its level compared with the existing roadway, or completed surface round the building. In many cases, particularly on level land, or where there is difficulty in getting sufficient fall for the drains, the floors are laid at too low a level, with the result that the floor and stalls are often damp, and the roadway outside is covered with mud and slush. In not a few instances the roadway outside is difficult to improve, as it cannot be raised, owing to the risk of running the surface water into the building, instead of away from it. Such conditions should be guarded against by laying the floor at a comparatively high level rather than a low one.

The main flooring materials should be either cement, concrete, or blue bricks. Where clean sharp sand and gravel are available, good cement concrete, properly laid and finished, is probably the best material for general purposes. If suitable sand is not easily obtained, and hard blue bricks can be had at a moderate cost, they may be used in preference to cement concrete. In putting down the floor, either for cement concrete or bricks, the bottom should be laid with stones six to eight inches deep. These should be sufficiently large to fill up the whole depth in one layer, each stone being separately placed in position by hand. A layer of ordinary concrete three to four inches thick should be placed on the top and well beaten down among the bottoming by hand beaters. Before the concrete has set, it should be covered with one or two inches of a mixture of two parts of crushed granite and one part of cement. This should be left rough, as when smooth it is apt to be slippery, unless well washed. It is generally recommended that the passages and hind part of the stalls should be V-grooved, but this has little effect in preventing slipping where the passages are not kept thoroughly clean, while the wheels of coolers or trucks used in the conveyance of food to the stock invariably break the surface at the grooves. Properly finished concrete is scarcely ever slippery if clean, but may be more or less so if dirty. It is as cheap as any other flooring material laid equally substantially, is less absorbent than most, and probably more durable than any other. Where blue brick is used for the passages and stalls, cement might with advantage be put in the bottom of the manure channel, so that there are no junctions to hold urine, while the uniform gradient necessary for this part is more easily maintained with cement than with bricks.



*Drainage.*—There should be no covered drains inside the cow-house. The drainage pipe should be six inches in diameter, with a steep gradient, say, one inch or more in three feet. There should be no bends in the line of piping, which should end in a small cess-pool at some little distance from the building. The entrance at the manure gutter should be protected by a grating, and any good pattern of sludge collector.

The drainage outside the cow-house will largely depend on the disposal of the urine; urine drains are always difficult to keep clear, and in consequence they should be as short as possible and be given a good fall. Pipes with loose covers should be inserted at each bend, and if the length is great or the fall little, pipes with loose covers should be inserted at frequent intervals.

A good plan is to have a tank close to the dungstead into which all leakage from the latter should run, and into which the drain from the cow-house should discharge. A urine tank in such a position permits of the contents being distributed over the top of the manure heap, though it is best to apply it direct to the land, especially to permanent hay meadows. The best results will be obtained, and less labour will be required, if the urine can be diluted with water, and spread over the land by small irrigation channels.

*Water Supply.*—The best water supply is that obtained by gravitation from some perennial spring at a higher level, after which come supplies from streams or deep lakes. In many cases springs and rivers at a lower level can be utilised, and part of their contents conveyed to the farm by a ram or windmill. These sources are only available for a limited area of the country, and the average farm has to depend on well water. In such circumstances a sufficient supply should be provided in storage tanks at such a height as will permit of it being distributed to the cow-house and milk cooler.

### *Internal Designs.*

*General Arrangement.*—In many parts of the country the most common type of cow-house is that represented in Fig. 1, in which the cows are stalled with their heads to one of the outside walls. In such a case the one central passage serves the purpose of conveying the food to the cows, removing the manure, and taking away the milk. Like plans No. 2 and No. 3, this one may be either single or double, the latter being the cheapest building that can be erected.

The interior dimensions of this building (Fig. 1) are given in Fig. 1A, from which it will be seen that the distance from side to side is 24 feet 6 inches. The roof span would therefore be from 26 to 27 feet, and this would enable the building to be erected at a smaller cost than the alternative plan shown in Fig. 3. The width of the central passage might be increased to 7 feet or 7 feet 6 inches without any very material difference in cost. The greater width promotes cleanliness and is more convenient at milking times.

The method of stalling the animals shown in Fig. 2 is one of the oldest and most approved, particularly where existing farm buildings are being utilised. Many ordinary farm buildings are from 18 to 20 feet wide, and can usually be transformed

into a cow-house at very moderate expense. Where, however, a new building is to be erected, it will be more economical to adopt design No. 1.

In Fig. 3 the same principle is followed as in Fig. 2, except that two rows of cows are provided for instead of one. This arrangement has a great deal to recommend it from various points of view, and though the initial cost is fairly high, the advantages obtained may warrant the extra expense. It is desirable to provide a certain cubic or floor space for each animal, and the cost of the extra passage is saved in the walls, which do not require to be made the same height as in a building without any passage at the heads of the cattle.

In many of the dairying districts, however, a passage between the heads of the cows and the walls is considered unnecessary and undesirable, because (1) any saving in labour that is effected by feeding the cows from a passage at their heads compared with one from behind is only trifling, and is more than discounted by the extra labour necessary to keep that passage clean; and (2) when animals have been lying for a time they very often pass some excrement as soon as they rise. Where there is a feeding passage at their heads the cows usually rise when feeding begins, and in their anxiety to be fed they generally press toward the passage, and if the fittings permit of it, they often thrust their heads over the division. Any excrement dropped at this time falls on the floor of the stall, instead of in the manure channel. If this is not cleared away soon after, the cow may lie down on it later on, and soil not only her hind-quarters, but also her udder and teats, and clean milk can never be obtained from a dirty cow, much less from one with her udder or teats soiled with her own excrement.

There is one type of cow-house which is very common in many districts of Britain, but which is objectionable in several ways. In it all the stock are fed from one central passage, while the manure and the milk are removed by the two at the sides. In this case the cows' heads are a long way from the fresh-air inlets, and the animals breathe into each others faces from opposite sides of the passage. In a building of this class, unless it is exceptionally well ventilated, the general health of the stock is likely to be low, and one infected animal may cause great damage. Such a cow-house is also defective, in that the passages from which the milking is carried on are usually too narrow to secure milk standing in them from risk of pollution.

*Passages.*—A feeding passage less than 4 feet wide cannot be worked in with comfort, and it will be all the better if a foot wider. Milking passages, whether in single or double buildings, should not be less than 5 feet wide for single cow-houses and 6 to 7 feet for double ones. Special cans are usually provided for carrying the milk, and at milking time they are left in the passage, the milk being emptied into them as soon as drawn from the cows. When full, they are carried to the dairy or refrigerator and emptied, after which they are returned to their place in the passage. With a passage less than 6 feet wide in a double cow-house there is always a risk of the cans and their contents being splashed and contaminated with urine or dung.

*Stalls.*—The stalls require a slight incline from the trough to the manure channel. Several times a year the stalls should be scraped and thoroughly cleansed by washing, and unless they are given a fall of from one to two inches, it is difficult to get the floor dried.



Each stall should be proportionate in length to the class of cow that is expected to occupy it. For small cows, such as Jerseys, Kerrys, and young Ayrshires, the stall (measured from the manure channel to the wall or division between the cows and the passage) should be from 6 feet 9 inches to 7 feet long, inclusive of the breadth of the trough. For Ayrshires, a stall of 7 feet to 7 feet 3 inches is quite sufficient, while Shorthorns require from 7 feet 3 inches to 7 feet 6 inches, and exceptionally large cows 3 inches more. If the stalls are too short the cows will stand in the manure channel, and sooner or later their hind feet become soft and diseased. If the stalls are too long the stock drop their dung on the floor, and when they lie down are almost sure to soil their hind-quarters or udder. Under such conditions the labour necessary to keep the stalls and cows reasonably clean is very great.

For the smaller cows, each double stall should be from 6 feet to  $6\frac{1}{2}$  feet wide, and for the larger ones, from  $6\frac{1}{2}$  feet to  $7\frac{1}{2}$  feet. If the stalls are too narrow the cows tread on each other's legs, udder, and teats, and injury to the two latter almost invariably means loss of a quarter. If the stalls are too wide, the cows turn round in them, and drop urine or excrement in the trough, or on the floor of the stall. The back part of the stall may be of cement concrete, blue brick or stone; the front part should be of brick or hard asphalt only.

*Stall Divisions.*—The stall divisions may be of cement concrete, stone, wood, or iron, or they may be dispensed with if stanchions are used. Coloured or uncoloured cement 3 inches thick makes, however, one of the strongest, neatest, and most serviceable divisions, periodic washing with water or lime-wash being all that is required to keep it clean and bright. The stall divisions should not be less than  $4\frac{1}{2}$  feet long, and 4 feet to 4 feet 3 inches high.

*Troughs.*—Each cow should have a separate feeding trough of thoroughly glazed fireclay. Troughs 20 by 16 by 8 inches are quite large enough for most purposes, and the space between the troughs should be filled up with brick. All corners at the back and end of the troughs should be filled up with cement to as long a slope as possible, in order to ensure thorough cleanliness.

Where it is desired to supply the stock with water when in the house, one of the best methods is to have small circular troughs 9 inches or so in diameter, set in a recess cut out of the stall division close to the wall or division, and 1 foot or so above the trough. These troughs should have a lid which is hinged at the back and projects over the edge half-an-inch or so, and so arranged that it cannot be lifted up to a perpendicular position. All stock seem to learn to lift the lid with their nose in a few days, and as soon as they have satisfied their thirst, the lid falls and keeps out dust, straw, &c. The level of the water in the troughs may be regulated by a ball cock.

*Manure Channel.*—Probably no part of the average cow-house is constructed in so faulty a manner as the manure channel. In no case should it be less than 24 inches wide, and for large sized cows it may with advantage be increased to 27



or 28 inches. It should not be less, and need not be greater than 6 inches deep at the cow's heels, and at the side next the passage 4 inches will be quite enough. A fall lengthwise in the floor of the channel of half-an-inch for each cow is quite sufficient. These items are of importance in connection with the cleanliness of the animals, and indirectly with the purity of the milk. If the channel is any narrower than suggested it may quickly become blocked with manure from side to side, and the urine remains dammed for the time being between each heap of manure, the result being that every time a cow lies down there is a liability of her tail dropping into the pool of urine; under such conditions milk is almost certain to be contaminated.

### *Air Space.*

*Floor Space.*—The question of floor space is undoubtedly one to which more attention might be given. Floor space is closely associated with the feeding and milking of the cows; with the removal of the manure; and more especially with the cleanliness of the milk. The area required by a cow for her comfort is very much regulated by her size, but all cows require about a similar number of square feet for proper attention. With passages of the width suggested for the different designs of cow-houses, a floor space of from 40 to 50 square feet will be provided per cow.

*Cubic Space.*—Opinions as to the suitability or unsuitability of a cow-house from a sanitary point of view are frequently based on the amount of cubic space provided. This is due to the idea that in a building with a large cubic space the air remains approximately pure much longer than where the cubic space is smaller. Where buildings are occupied for a limited time compared with the interval during which they are empty, the inference is reasonably sound, but when applied to the case of a cow-house in which the animals are constantly stalled for half the year, it is open to criticism. In the one case the building is flushed with fresh air in the intervals between its occupation, while in the other it is seldom that such an opportunity occurs. The consequence is, that the air of a cow-house, no matter how large its cubic space, reaches a high degree of impurity in an hour or two after it becomes occupied, unless provision is made for removing the polluted air and replacing it by that which is pure.

This was strikingly brought out in the experiments of the Highland and Agricultural Society during the winter of 1908 and 1909\*, which showed that there is no substantial gain in purity of the air, in buildings of very large cubic capacity per cow compared with those of more moderate size, and that if any cow-house, no matter what its cubic space per cow, is kept at a temperature of 60° F. or more, its air will contain about three times as much carbon dioxide as if the building were freely ventilated and kept at under 50° F. While the production of milk may be as great in the one case as in the other, the health of the animals in a freely ventilated small building will be better than of those in a larger but poorly ventilated building.

If provision is made for ventilation, and the other details in connection with the construction of the building are attended to, it will be found that 600–800 cubic feet of space constitute an ample allowance.

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\* See "Journal of the Board of Agriculture," Oct., 1909, pp. 550–552.

*Ventilation.*

Closely associated with cubic space, but in reality quite a separate subject, is that of ventilation. While a certain floor and cubic space must be provided before the cows can be conveniently and economically attended to, the health of the animals and purity of the milk will in great part depend on the means provided for ventilating the building. The thoroughness of the ventilation is much more a matter of providing in the walls ample openings of any kinds as inlets for the air, and similar openings in the roof as exits, rather than any special system of ventilation. The great requisite is to provide for each animal plenty of inlet area, which should not be less than 40 square inch per cow, irrespective of doors or windows, which should be reserved for exceptional weather; if the situation is at all sheltered a larger inlet area should be provided. It does not follow that all available ventilation should be always utilised, but sufficient openings should exist to keep the air fresh—say, one volume of carbon dioxide per 1,000 volumes—when the stock are in, and the air is calm. These openings should be provided with some arrangement by which the inlet of air can be easily regulated to suit the conditions of the weather. The outlet ventilating openings should not be less in area than the inlets, and may with advantage be twice as large. Like the inlets, the outlets should be provided with some means of partially closing them when it is desired to do so.

One of the simplest and most serviceable of inlet openings is a flat one, 24 inches by 4 inches, or 18 inches by 6 inches, in the wall opposite each double stall. This opening should be between 5 and 6 feet from the floor if the animals are stalled with their heads to the wall, but if a passage intervenes it may be somewhat lower, as in this case the current of cold air becomes modified and diffused in its course across the passage before it reaches the cows. If a board 9 to 12 inches broad and 24 inches long is placed flat along the bottom of this opening, and the edge next the outside of the wall is hinged in any convenient manner, an arrangement can be easily fitted up by which each or all of these boards can be raised, so as to reduce wholly or partially the incoming current of air. The valve may not only be used for reducing the volume of air entering the building, but also for diverting the current in an upward direction, so that it may pass over the bodies of the cows. There are numerous devices for attaining the same end, all of which serve the purpose fairly well.

The simplest system of roof ventilator is a box extending over two or three of the couples, and rising 18 to 24 inches above the ridge, and having louvre boards on the sides. The main point in these is to have them large enough and in sufficient number. Another method is to have the boarding of the roof, for a foot or so on each side of the ridge, hinged on the under edge, so that it opens up and leaves an outlet 12 inches or so wide the whole length of the building. Arrangements have to be made for raising and lowering the flaps from the floor.

*Light.*

Sunlight is one of the most powerful germicides and should therefore be admitted freely into all buildings occupied by stock. It is a matter of indifference whether it comes from the walls or roof, provided it is ample and does not fall directly on the eyes of the animals. The minimum space which should be allowed for windows is not less than 2 or 3 square feet per cow, and it will be an advantage to have somewhat more. Nothing will contribute so much to cleanliness in the cow-house as plenty of light.



*Housing.*—I have had the assistance of your Surveyor, Mr. Abbott, and one of his Clerks, Mr. Jno. Hurst, a Certificated Sanitary Inspector, in the carrying out of the work of the Housing and Town Planning Act. Mr. Hurst has been specially appointed by your Committee. Mr. Southern also has taken a part in the work which is set out in tabular form below. The houses generally are adequate. Attention has been given to back-to-back and single houses. Acting on your instructions a copy of the report on each lot of property has been sent to each owner concerned, and in many instances we have succeeded in having the houses put in a condition reasonably fit for human habitation without actually invoking your intervention. We have induced property owners to give their tenants separate yards and water closets to replace open yards and a common privy.

134 houses were inspected under the Act. I signed 27 certificates condemning as many houses unfit for human habitation. Your Council bought one lot of four in Wigan Road, removed the buildings, laid out the surface, covering it with shrubs, and enclosed the site with an iron fence. A second lot of three off Ladies Lane; two are closed and the third has been burnt down. In the Hussey House properties, two have been closed, and the others have been made habitable.

The Hollins property condemned and notice issued. The Agent proposed at first to deal satisfactorily with them; later he would appear to have changed his mind, and I am afraid a demolition order will have to be issued. He did not appeal against the order.

We have asked in all cases that the window area shall be one-tenth of the floor area, and that half the area shall be made to open.

The tenants in the back-to-back houses in Moss Lane have vacated the houses, and these are being made into double houses.

I gather from the Census that overcrowding has diminished. The number of inmates per house is less than in 1901.

*Report on the Inspections of Dwelling Houses made under and for the purposes of Section 17 of the Housing, Town Planning, &c., Act, 1909.*

Number of Dwelling Houses Inspected	..	..	..	..	134
Number of Houses unfit for human habitation	..	..	..	..	27
Number of representations made to Local Authority with a view to the making of Closing Orders	..	..	..	..	27
Number of Closing Orders made	..	..	..	..	27
Number of Houses, the defects of which were remedied without Closing Orders being made	..	..	..	..	70
Number of houses which after the making of Closing Orders were put in a fit state for human habitation	..	..	..	..	8



## GENERAL CHARACTER OF DEFECTS FOUND.

Insufficient and unsatisfactory closet accommodation ; defective slates, spouts and plaster ; dampness ; back-to-back and single houses ; windows not made to open : yards and side passages unpaved ; floors uneven ; bad ventilation ; defective drainage ; bedroom fireplaces bricked up ; insufficient window area and openings.

The Smallpox Hospital has had two bedrooms added during the year for the staff. A new pantry and additional bath room has also been provided.

At the request of the Local Government Board it was decided to make Cerebro-Spinal Fever and Acute Poliomyelitis compulsorily notifiable during the year.

*Notification of Births Act.*—In February it was decided to adopt the Notification of Births Act. Nurse Eleanor Shore, holding the certificate of the Central Midwives' Board, was appointed in June, and commenced work forthwith.

I prepared cards with simple instructions as to the care and feeding, &c., of the newly-born. She was also supplied with leaflets. She has been most assiduous in her work, and has given general satisfaction. She has, in addition, visited workshops and work places as required, more particularly those where women only are employed. She did a great deal of work also during the Diarrhoea epidemic in July and August, visiting and advising parents to procure medical aid and assisting many of them in the treatment of the sufferers. Previous to the Health Visitor beginning her work I sent out a memorandum to all the Medical Men telling them I did not propose to send her to any of their cases for 12 days after birth unless they asked that she should be sent. In the cases of the prematurely born children many of them died before that time expired, and she only learned that fact on arrival at the homes of the infants. I attach Visitor's report. It is interesting and valuable, and its perusal will give you some idea of the importance of her work and its many-sidedness. The Midwives' Act, 1902, is administered by the County through Dr. Sergeant, the County Medical Officer of Health. He invited me in the beginning to act in some measure as his deputy in this area. Any matter arising locally under the Act is immediately reported to him, and one of his Inspectors visits the district at once. All cases of Puerperal Fever and Ophthalmia Neonatorum are reported. The Midwives are continuing to improve in their work. During the year I found a midwife never dressed her patient's hair nor permitted it to be dressed by anyone else, the reason given being "that it was unlucky." I was able to show her through the Health Visitor that another construction might be put on her action, and that cleanliness was never unlucky. She has changed her view.

The infant mortality rate has gone back to something near its old figure, 146 per 1,000 births. The year before it was 122 per 1,000, but in 1909 it was 176. The explanation is simple. Diarrhoea caused 25 deaths in 1911, and only 7 in 1910. The deaths from Congenital Malformations, Premature Births, &c., were 43 in both years. The unusually hot dry summer produced in some way the great increase shown. In other respects there is an improvement. 10 deaths from Tuberculous diseases compared with 14 in 1910. 13 deaths from Pneumonia and Bronchitis compared with 21 in 1910.

Then we had two deaths of infants from Diphtheria and one from Measles. Taking everything into consideration I don't feel we have any reason to be discouraged. At present our aim is to bring the rate to 100 per 1,000, and our principal difficulty is the prematurely born and congenitally defective children. We have to educate the pregnant woman how to live that she may bear strong and healthy children.

*Sick Nursing.*—It will be convenient here to refer to the continued and valuable work of the Hindley District Nursing Association. The thanks of the whole community are due to the honorary officers and committee, and this can best be shown by everyone coming to their aid financially. Their work is deserving of unstinted praise. The nurses belonging to the Association are able, ready, and willing to answer every call on their service.

*Shuttle Kissing.*—I have taken this question up with the owners of the two Weaving Sheds; both are favourably disposed. Mechanical Threaders are replacing the old shuttles as new ones are required at the Worthington Mill. I understand at Prospect Mill the same course will be followed.

## HEALTH VISITOR'S REPORT.

REPORT FROM MAY 1ST, 1911, TO DECEMBER 31ST, 1911.

Notifications of Births received :—F., 231 ; M., 200 ; S., 15 ; I., 30. Total 476.

Visits paid, 1,192.

12 infants died at about three months old ; nine out of 12 were artificially fed, diarrhoea and bronchitis being the chief causes of death. Seven died within a few days, four of which were premature. Nine (premature) survived a few hours only. Total deaths, 28.

46 infants on examination required medical aid, circumcision being the chief trouble. 45 have been medically treated.

Ten cases of overcrowding were found, viz. :—1, Platt Bridge ; 2, Hindley Green ; 7, Hindley, every case being dealt with by the Nuisance Inspector.

Four cases of Child Neglect were discovered and reported to the Inspector for the N.S.P.C.C., and have been dealt with. Two in Hindley Green, and two in Hindley.

Two infants were reported to be suffering from Ophthalmia Neonatorum, and three were found on visiting, and sent at once to be medically treated, all the cases turning out quite satisfactorily. Five cases in all.

Ten infants (premature), all medically attended, died before a visit could be paid, no Nurse or Midwife being in attendance, neighbours or relations doing duty. Premature infants require special care, and very often die if not carefully treated.

Instances of children only visited after the 12th day were found not to have been intelligently looked after ; they were suffering from thrush, caused through neglect, or bleeding navel, hernia of the same, sticky eyes, &c., several visits having to be paid here on successive days to ensure treatment of the defects.

In a few of the deliveries uncertified women have attended, doctors going to the cases afterwards.

Thirty infants out of 446 are being artificially fed, a few of the mothers being compelled to go out to work in the mill or pit brow ; every effort is being used to advise all mothers to nurse their infants.

Two cases of Puerperal Fever were discovered. One in Hindley Green, and one in Hindley. Both cases turned out quite satisfactorily.



In a few of the cases requiring medical aid three and four visits had to be paid before finally convincing parents of the necessity of having their children attended to ; in the case not treated, the mother was glad her attention had been called to their trouble, and sent it to a doctor, who said circumcision was necessary, and arranged to call at the house ; a few days after I found neighbours had been interfering ; in consequence, the infant did not receive treatment. I am hoping in the near future to have the child put right.

I commenced duty for the Urban District Council of Hindley on the 17th June, 1911, and all the infants born from the 1st May, 1911, have been seen and advice given as to feeding and clothing, general care, &c., especially to young mothers, cards and pamphlets being given to each, with full instructions on feeding, which I feel sure are appreciated.

I can faithfully report a general improvement.

(Signed) ELEANOR SHORE, C.M.B.,

*Health Visitor.*

## VITAL STATISTICS, 1911.

CENSUS POPULATION, 24,106.

The Ward distribution has not been received.

		<i>Rate of deaths under one year per 1,000 Births.</i>				
		<i>Birth rate.</i>	<i>Death rate.</i>	<i>Epidemic death rate.</i>	<i>Phthisis death rate.</i>	<i>Respiratory death rate.</i>
1911	..	29·4	16·8	2·8	0·7	3·2
1910	..	30·19	14·7	1·59	0·85	3·4
Increase and decrease on previous year	..	—0·79	+2·1	+1·21	—0·15	—0·2
						+24

## DEATHS, 1911.

	1911.	1910.
Registered in Hindley Urban District .. ..	371	333
Belonging to and registered out of District .. ..	37	22
	—	—
	408	355
	—	—

Less one death of a non-resident transferred; net, 407—males, 215; females, 192.

The deaths of Hindley residents registered outside the district include persons killed in the Maypole and Pretoria Collieries, and others fatally injured by a burst steam pipe at Atherton; others come from Folkestone, Farnworth, Southport, and the Hospitals and Asylums.

	1911.	1910.
Death rate per 1,000 living .. ..	16·8	14·7
Infantile mortality death rate per 1,000 births ..	146	122

Percentage death rate of infants :—Legitimate, 14·3 per cent. of births.  
Percentage death rate of infants :—Illegitimate, 24·0 per cent. of births.

## BIRTHS, 1911.

	<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>
Urban District .. ..	710	359
Urban District (1910) .. ..	726	381
		345

## Legitimate Births in Wards:—

		1911.			1910.		
		M.	F.		M	F.	
N., W. and C.	....	199	210	..	236	197	..
South	.. ..	77	67	..	76	81	..
East..	.. ..	70	62	..	64	61	..
		346	339		376	339	

## Illegitimate Births:—

N., W. and C.	..	8	8	..	4	5	..
South	.. ..	1	1	..	—	—	..
East..	.. ..	4	3	..	1	1	..
		13	12		5	6	

## DEATH-RATES FOR 10 YEARS—1902—1911.

## HINDLEY.

All causes.	Zymotics.	Infant deaths per 1,000 births.
1902—18·1	2·6	181
1903—19·5	2·5	173
1904—20·7	3·5	184
1905—16·3	2·2	148
1906—17·5	3·4	159
1907—16·1	3·2	152
1908—19·2	1·6	158
1909—19·1	2·5	176
1910—14·7	1·59	122
1911—16·8	2·8	146
Ten years' averages, 16·07	2·5	159

## DEATHS AT THE SEVERAL AGE PERIODS, 1902—1911

	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911
Deaths under 1 year	158	154	148	120	131	114	127	128	89	104
„ over 1 and under 2 yrs..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	36
„ 2 „ 5 „	48	89	92	66	84	81	69	90	59	17
„ 5 „ 15 „	15	21	30	18	20	25	37	34	18	16
„ 15 „ 25 „	28	22	24	20	12	19	18	27	21	23
„ 25 „ 45 „	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	52
„ 45 „ 65 „	128	115	133	116	111	113	133	102	103	81
„ 65 and upwards	52	63	65	48	63	54	82	86	65	78
	429	464	492	388	421	406	466	467	355	407

These tables show that the deaths were greater at the two extremes than in 1910. 104 infants compared with 89, and a mortality rate of 146 per 1,000 births, against 122 in the preceding year. Then the group 65 and upwards is 13 more, viz., 78 than in 1910. It will be observed the age groups are increased this year from 25 to 65, we had 133 instead of 103. It is curious 133 deaths were notified three times in the decade in 1904, 1908, and 1911.



## 1911.—HINDLEY URBAN DISTRICT.

## CAUSES OF DEATHS, EXCLUDING ZYMOTICS.

Causes of Deaths.	All Ages	Under 1 Year.	1 & under 2	2 & under 5	5 & under 15	15 & under 25	25 & under 45	45 & under 65	65 and Upwards	Death Rate.	
										1911	1910
Influenza .....	2						1		1	0·3	
Cerebro Spinal Meningitis .....	1			1							
Phthisis .....	17					4	9	4		0·7	0·95
Tuberculous Meni'tis	2	1	1							0·6	0·95
Other Tuberculous Diseases .....	14	9	4				1				
Rheumatic Fever ...	1					1					
Cancer .....	24						4	11	9	0·9	0·58
Bronchitis .....	35	4	2		1			9	19	1·4	1·2
Broncho-Pneumonia.	17	9	5	3						0·7	
Pneu. all other forms	25	2	2	1	1	2	3	8	6	103	2·28
Other Diseases of Respiratory Organs	1						1				0·3
Diarrhoea & Enteritis	43	25	11	2			1	1	3	1·7	
Appendicitis .....	2				1		1			0·08	
Cirrhosis of Liver ...	2						1	1		0·08	
Nephritis & Bright's Disease .....	16		1	1	2	1	3	7	1	0·6	
Other Accidents and Diseases of Pregnancy & Parturit'n	5					1	4			0·2	
Congenital Debility and Malformation, including Premature Births .....	43	43								1·7	
Violent Deaths, excluding Suicides...	18			1	2	4	8	2	1	0·74	0·2
Organic Heart Disease	24					5	6	8	5	0·99	0·8
Other Defined Diseases	82	5	3	2	4	4	4	28	32	3·4	
Diseases ill-defined or unknown.....	7	3					1	2	1	0·29	
	381	103	29	11	11	22	47	81	77		

There was one death registered as caused by cerebro-spinal meningitis, a three-year-old. I communicated with the medical practitioner certifying, and he informed me it was tuberculous, and was not intended for Cerebro-Spinal Fever."

Diseases of the lungs, excluding tubercle, are always prevalent though not so fatal as in 1910. 78 of the above deaths were caused by bronchitis, various forms of pneumonia, and other respiratory diseases. In 1910 the total was 93. I have no doubt that some of the adult cases of cirrhosis of the liver and nephritis had some connection with alcohol. All the deaths associated with parturition, were on inquiry said not to be due to sepsis.

*Cancer.*—24 deaths is grave. For the two preceding years this disease showed signs of declining in its incidence in this locality. In 1910 we had 14 deaths, but 24 were registered in 1908.

*Accidents.*—I have already alluded to the fact they are increased by the bodies discovered last year in the workings of two collieries. These deaths can only be registered after the discovery and recognition of the bodies.

## PHTHISIS: SANATORIUM AND HOSPITAL ACCOMMODATION.

Classes for which accommodation is provided : (a) Early cases. By whom provided ?—No one. Do the Sanitary Authority use—(1) their Isolation Hospital, or (2) their Small-pox Hospital, for cases of Phthisis ?—No ; for Enteric Fever. Do the Sanitary Authority reserve beds in any Phthisis Sanatorium : If so, how many, and in what Sanatorium ?—No. Do the Sanitary Authority provide portable open-air Shelters or Tents ?—No.

Have the Council, or any Private Body, provided a Dispensary? If so, give particulars.—No.

CONSUMPTION, 1912 = 17 DEATHS.

As you are aware during the year the Local Government Board issued Orders, first making this disease compulsorily notifiable in hospitals, and later universally. I have thought it well to set out the deaths from this disease in the last 10 years :—

NUMBER OF DEATHS PER ANNUM.

[illegible]



If it is safe to draw any deduction from this diagram it is fair to state we are making no progress. The Central Authority is evidently determined to make a serious effort to root out this disease, and invites, if it does not command, the assistance of every Local District in the Country. The Insurance Act will provide some money to enable you to deal with cases of pulmonary tuberculosis. I produced to you at your Sanitary Committee meeting in December, a copy of a form I had received in which I had to give information of what steps you had taken to deal with this disease. Many authorities, chiefly municipal, have set up sanatoria, or provided beds in such, or put up open-air shelters. These last are not costly, as instance those at Deptford. So far we have not done much. I had to report no steps taken, on the lines of the report. What has been done was to put the Housing and Town Planning Act into force. The necessity of dealing vigorously with this measure will be recognised when it is remembered that consumption is chiefly spread from one human being to another, especially affecting those who have to spend any length of time in intimate contact with existing cases. This happens chiefly in the home. Again consumption is associated with and fostered by poverty, malnutrition, overcrowding, insanitary dwellings, dirty habits, drunkenness and unhealthy occupations.

I state these facts thus fully to give you some idea of the complexity of the subject.

Now we are dealing with insanitary property; true we are going slowly, but surely forward. Acting on your instructions we are calling owners' and agents' attention to defective and insanitary property; in many instances we have been successful in the removal of gross defects without bringing the Housing Act into force, particularly in the matter of ventilation and lighting. Many cottages yet have windows that will not open, but these are gradually disappearing. You will never clear Hindley or any other place of phthisis until you get rid of the damp, dark, ill-ventilated property, and especially back-to-back houses. Then you pay for bacteriological examinations of sputum of suspected cases. Cards containing instructions how to deal with the disease are left, the patients are periodically visited, and handbills containing simple rules of health, &c., have been distributed throughout your district. The Local Government Board expects more than this. Every Authority is authorised to put up shelters, provide a room or rooms, and in fact do everything likely to stamp out tubercle. I know perfectly well it all means money.

A modern method of finding the early cases—and they are curable—is the Anti-Tuberculosis Dispensary. The first was set up in Edinburgh in 1887 by Dr. Philip; the second at Lille by Dr. Calmetti in 1901, and after spreading all over the Continent, Canada, and the United States, came to England, at Paddington, in 1909. This, modelled on the Victoria Dispensary, Edinburgh, has been copied all over the country. These are all out-door. Patients are encouraged to present themselves for examination, a record of his family and his personal history and his surroundings is kept; bacteriological examinations of discharges made, he is instructed how to treat himself and minimise the risk of infection to others, he is supplied with necessary medicines, &c. Eventually one such institution may be set up for the whole of Wigan Union. The deaths from phthisis in Edinburgh in the last 10 years have been reduced 42 per cent., and in London during the same period only 17 per cent.



Of the 17 deaths last year, 10 were males ; the ages of all the cases varied from 15 years to 66 years. The distribution in wards and streets of all cases of tuberculosis :—

*North, West, and Central Wards.*

170, Ladies Lane.	84, Chapel Green.
10, Hoade Street.	45, George Street.
2, Hoade Street.	173, Atherton Road.
2, Hoade Street, died in Wigan Workhouse.	213, Atherton Road.
35, Cowburn Street.	278, Atherton Road.
256, Mort Street.	Olive House.
55, Castle Hill.	15, Frederick Street.
5, Bamber's Buildings.	1, Macclesfield Street.
31, Chapel Green.	198, Wigan Road.

*South Ward.*

209, Liverpool Road.  
13, Mawdsley Street.  
5, Preston's Yard.

*East Ward.*

661, Atherton Road.  
830, Atherton Road.  
4, behind 887, Atherton Road.  
227, Leigh Road.  
15, Pauline Street.  
195, Leigh Road.  
14, Alder Lane.

All these houses were disinfected and cleaned, the owner being notified of the existence of any structural defects and other insanitary conditions found.

The Union Medical Officer notified three cases of phthisis ; two survive, and one is dead. The Wigan Workhouse notified one Hindley Green resident in the Union Hospital, and the Medical Superintendent of the Bournemouth Sanatorium one patient admitted from Hindley.

*Diarrhœa, including Enteritis.*—43 deaths were registered from this cause, mainly from the end of July to the beginning of September. Owing to the very hot summer special efforts were made to keep this disease from assuming epidemic proportions. A leaflet was prepared and a copy distributed to every house containing simple instructions on the feeding of infants, the preservation of foods, and the necessity of personal and domestic cleanliness. The sanitary authority did everything possible to remove filth and garbage from back yards and passages. The Sanitary Inspector and the Health Visitor for several weeks tried to find cases of diarrhœa and give instructions, and medical aid advised in the earliest stages. This disease is not notifiable, consequently we have no means of estimating the case mortality. I don't think it was abnormally high. Owing to our investigations we knew a great number of the population suffered, and I felt we had got off cheaply.

In Table III. it will be noticed deaths took place at all ages except from 5 to 25 years ; one in group 25—45, one in 45—65, and three at 65 and upwards. All the others were children under 5, and of these 25 were under 1 year, eleven 1 to 2 years, and two from 2 to 5 years.

Of the infants under one year three died in 2, 3, and 4 weeks after birth, and all hand fed. The diarrhoea death rate was 1.78 per 1,000, whilst the infant mortality rate from diarrhoea was 35.2 per 1,000 of the births. In 1910, 18 deaths were registered from diarrhoeal diseases, and the death rate was 0.26 per 1,000 living.

TABLE SHOWING THE DEATHS FROM THE SEVEN PRINCIPAL ZYMOTIC DISEASES.  
1911. 1910.

	1911.												1910.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																															
	All Ages.				Under 1				1 and under 2.				2-5.				5-15.				15-25.				25-45.				45-65.				65 and Upwards.				N., W., & C. Wards.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																							



The number received, 166, is greater than in 1910 with 154, but this is only an apparent increase ; it includes 11 cases of Ophthalmia Neonatorum, and five cases of phthisis, which were not notifiable the previous year.

### THE DISEASES NOTIFIED WERE.

	N., W., & C. Ward.	South Ward.	East Ward	Hospital.	1911	1910	1909
Diphtheria & Membr' Croup.	12	13	6		31	26	49
Erysipelas .. ..	16	6	5		27	17	13
Scarlet Fever .. ..	51	11	7		69	95	246
Enteric Fever .. ..	13	6	—	N.W.C 11 South 5	19	14	21
Puerperal Fever .. ..	—	3	1		4	2	4
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	3	4	4		11	—	—
Phthisis, 1908 .. ..	3	—	1		4	—	—
„ 1911 .. ..	1	—	—		1	—	—
	99	43	24		166	154	333

*Smallpox.*—Although we had no cases in Hindley it appeared amongst the workpeople in a cotton mill at Ince. I was notified of several contacts. It was only possible to induce one of them to be re-vaccinated. All, however, were kept under observation for 14 days.

*Diphtheria and Membranous Croup* show an increase. Here again the increase is very slight. Many of these cases are speedily fatal, particularly those described as membranous croup. Here the notification of the case often accompanies the notice of the death from the Registrar.

31 cases and 12 deaths gives a case mortality of 38·9 per cent. ; slightly higher than the preceding year with 38 per cent. These are very high death rates. The death rate per 1,000 living was 0·49 ; in 1910 it was 0·41. The South Ward had the greatest number of cases. Three were under 1 year ; 16, 1 to 5 years ; 10, 5 to 15 years, and 2, 25 to 45. You have supplied Anti-Diphtheritic serum for the treatment of these cases for many years, and further, during the year you undertook to pay for the bacteriological examination of swabs from the throat. None were sent.

The distribution in houses and wards was as follows :—

*North, West, and Central Wards.**South Ward.*

Lord Street, 33.

Atherton Road, 2, off 144 and 60.

George Street, 86.

Ladies Lane, 176.

France Street, 8.

Liverpool Road, 210.

Castle Hill, 148.

Ellesmere Street, 22, 17.

Hoade Street, 22.

Park Road, Intack Farm.

Wigan Road, 37.

Moss Lane, 49.

Platt Street, 8.

Douglas Street, 5.

Ridyard Street, 9.

Walthew Lane, 113, 107.

Liverpool Road, 418, 441.

Robert Street, 1.

Sydney Street, 32, 22.

Bank Street, 14.

*East Ward.*

Atherton Road, 880, 705, 868.

Thomas Street, 273.

Leigh Road, 13, 13.

Only in the last house had we two cases, the child infecting her mother. The child it was thought was infected on the fair ground.

*Erysipelas* 27 cases, no deaths. A few of these were traumatic, and some of them were in the worst part of the township, viz., The Gennel, Bridgecroft, Gaskell Street, Brook Street, and Gore's Yard. In many of the houses insanitary conditions were found to exist. All these were dealt with. Every case was visited.

*Scarlet Fever*.—69 cases, four deaths in 1911, and 95 in 1910 with five deaths. The case mortality was 5·7 per cent., and the death rate per 1,000, 0·16. In 1910 the case mortality was slightly over 5 per cent., and the death rate 0·207.

*Notifications* were received in every month but one, namely, April, and most cases in February, 16, and September, 18. One case was found desquamating freely in one school, and several in another with the rash just beginning. It was necessary to ask the teachers to examine every child at the beginning of each school session.

## DISTRIBUTIONS IN WARDS AND MONTHS.

Wards.	January	February	March	1st Quarter	April	May	June	2nd Quarter	1st Half Year	July	August	September	3rd Quarter	October	November	December	4th Quarter	2nd Half Year	1911	1910
North, West, and Central	3	9	2	14	—	—	2	2	16	2	2	16	20	2	10	3	15	35	51	76
South .....	3	7	—	10	—	1	—	1	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	14
East .....	2	—	—	2	—	2	—	2	4	—	—	2	2	1	—	—	1	3	7	5
	8	16	2	26	—	3	2	5	31	2	2	18	22	3	10	3	16	38	69	95

The distribution in the Wards shows the incidence of the disease was pretty much the same as in 1910. But the cases in the first six months nearly equalled those of the second half-year, whereas in 1910 we had 26 in the first half-year; there were 67 in the second.

At present we have no hospital to treat any of these cases in. There is no doubt whatever the school is the principal centre from which this disease spreads, and I am afraid the system of prize giving for regularity of attendance has much to do with it. Parents often seem unable or any way unwilling to keep an ailing child at home lest the marks given for regular attendance should be lost.

### THE STREET AND HOUSE DISTRIBUTION.

#### *North, West, and Central Wards.*

Jenkinson Street, 5, 5.	Atherton Road, 231, 67.
Hill Street, 19.	Wenlock Street, 6, 6.
Ladies Lane, 22.	First Avenue, 13.
Railway Street, 22, 22, 26, 4.	Argyle Street, 48.
Charles Street, 4, 4.	Bridgewater Street, 46, 69, 130, 165,
High Street, 3.	165, 165.
Fairelough Street, 12.	Arthur Street, 34.
Bridgecroft, 16, 16, 16.	Francis Street, 10, 10, 11, 17, 19.
Castle Hill, 100, 210, 240.	Chapel Green, 90.
Hindley Mill Lane, 31.	Liverpool Road, 33, 112.
[ ] Sandy Lane, 5, 5.	Houghton's Yard, 6.
Cowburn Street, 28.	Gaskell Terrace, 9.
Danes Avenue, 67.	Wigan Road, 113, 113.

#### *South Ward.*

Yarrow Street, 4, 4, 4, 4, 12, 12, 12.  
 Stafford Street, 3, 3, 3.  
 Moss Lane, 24, 24.  
 Liverpool Road, 575.  
 Walthew Lane, 122.

#### *East Ward.*

Leigh Road, 89, 347.  
 Atherton Road, 702, 754, 913.  
 Swan Lane, 98, 199.

This list shows four cases in one house, four houses with three in each, and eight houses with two in each. I would call attention to Yarrow Street, seven cases in two houses, and Francis Street, five cases in one row of houses.



Enteric Fever—1911.

NOTIFIED IN MONTHS OF, AND WARDS.

Wards.	January	February	March	1st Quarter	April	May	June	2nd Quarter	1st Half Year	July	August	September	3rd Quarter	October	November	December	4th Quarter	2nd Half Year	1911	1910	Hospital
North, West, & Central.	—	1	3	4	—	1	1	2	6	—	—	4	4	2	—	1	3	7	13	10	11
South .....	—	1	1	2	—	—	—	—	2	—	1	2	3	1	—	—	1	4	6	2	5
East .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
	—	2	4	6	—	1	1	2	8	—	1	6	7	3	—	1	4	11	19	14	16

16 cases of this disease were admitted to hospital ; three ended fatally, three were treated at home ; two owing to the fear of smallpox in March were not admitted, and one too ill to be removed when the notification came to hand. Two of these cases died. The case mortality of the total number was 26 per cent., and the death rate 0·207, an improvement on 1910 with a case mortality of 35 per cent. There were nine males and 10 females ; one of the latter had pneumonia, a Widal taken after admission to hospital was negative, and patient discharged home as soon as convalescent. Widal reactions are not looked for in many cases. It is all the more necessary to employ every means of arriving at an accurate diagnosis when it is noticed how young some of the cases were. Only a very few years since it was taught that enteric fever was not a disease found amongst the young. Last year the ages of the females were lower than the males. That of the males was 5, 10, 20, 20, 26, 27, 36, 36, 38 ; and of the females 4, 5, 7, 7, 11, 11, 14, 16, 30 35.

All the men with one exception worked in the colliery. Trying to find the source of infection in these cases is as difficult as catching the “ Will o’ the wisp.” We had 18 cases ; the other was not thought to have the disease, and this was confirmed by subsequent test. In one family, father, mother, and boy of 10. The history was that about five or six weeks before the baby was taken ill in an adjoining township (Ashton) and was said to be suffering from pneumonia. It must have been accompanied by complications of some kind, for it was ill more than three weeks. Returning home, the young brother became ill, followed by the parents, the mother before the father. A Widal was taken of the boy and found to be positive. The notification of the others followed. Shell fish was a common article of diet in two cases. Milk, as before, was not procured by any two cases from the same source. The water supply was good. In one case it was impossible to get any satisfactory replies to queries, and it is extraordinarily difficult to get replies to the questions necessarily put. We had fewer cases than our neighbours. Enteric, you will remember, caused a lot of sickness in the adjoining townships in 1911. One child residing here temporarily from Ince owing to the illness of the mother, ailing when he left home, was notified suffering from enteric. Another case was employed outside the district, and returned home ill suffering from the same disease. In neither of these two cases could any history of contact be discovered nor a carrier found. Domestic insanitary conditions were common. The distribution was :—

*North, West, and Central.*

George Street, 17.  
 France Street, 14, 14, 14.  
 Francis Street, 22.  
 Bridgewater Street, 49, 132.  
 Argyle Street, 27.  
 Lodge Street, 4, 15.  
 Arthur Street, 5.  
 Liverpool Road, 8.  
 Fairclough Street, 12.

*South Ward.*

Betley Street, 12.  
 Walthew Lane, 101.  
 Liverpool Road, 221, 578.  
 Platt Street, 66.  
 Stephens Street, 10.

*East Ward.*

Nil.

*Sanitary Administration.*—The work of Mr. Southern continues to increase, and is set out in tabular form. I have advised during the year that assistance was desirable. The Local Government Board standard is one inspector for every 10,000 of the population; our population is over 24,000. We have made statutory visits to various parts of the district, and reported defects found. We have had to bring the matter of van dwellings to your notice owing to absence of water supply and lack of sanitary conveniences. This matter of van dwellings is assuming another form. Owners of enclosed and fenced land are letting the same to these people, but are failing to make any sanitary provision for them.

*Hospital Administration.*—Much time has been given to this subject. The accommodation for the staff at the Smallpox Hospital has been increased. In September last it was decided to appoint a Sub-Committee to deal with hospital provision generally. Plans for a new hospital of 24 beds had been accepted in the previous year by the Local Government Board. But mainly for financial reasons and some opposition the building was postponed. In the proposed hospital it was decided to have three blocks; for scarlet fever 12 beds, enteric fever 8, and 4 for diphtheria.

Your Sub-Committee reported that it was desirable to proceed at once with part of the scheme, viz., the scarlet fever and diphtheria blocks, and such part of the administrative buildings as was necessary. Your Committee accepted this report and the Council agreed. Some opposition was offered by a minority of the ratepayers, and two petitions presented urging you to refuse to proceed. The Council was unable to accede to the prayer of the petitioners. I hope the tenders for the construction of the work may be shortly let, and that your Council will no longer be reproached with the fact of being the only Urban Authority not making adequate provision for the isolation and treatment of its infected sick population.

*Dairies and Cowsheds.*—These remain pretty much as before. There is still overcrowding. The cow-houses are in many instances much cleaner, whilst the occupiers of some of the most objectionable have ceased keeping cattle as detailed in your Sanitary Inspector's report.

*Slaughter Houses* have been better kept during the year. I would call your attention to the Inspector's note on failure to send notice of change of occupier, or cessation of killing in same. I would repeat that the situation of most of these places is open to objection, and in hot weather such as we had last summer, the nuisance from flies was intolerable. No building used for the killing of animals for human food should adjoin dwelling houses.

*Particulars of Rainfall, etc.*, are kindly supplied at end of report by Mr. Abbott.

#### FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS.

There is very little to add to the tabular statement attached. Our chief difficulty during the year was the filthy condition of the sanitary conveniences attached to some of the work places. In several instances occupiers would appear to think they should never be cleaned nor lime-washed. We found no overcrowding.

J. CHRONNELL,

Medical Officer of Health.



## 1.—Inspection of Factories, Workshops, and Workplaces.

INCLUDING INSPECTIONS MADE BY SANITARY INSPECTORS OR INSPECTORS OF  
NUISANCES.

Factories (including Factory Laundries):—Inspections, 65. Written Notices, 1.

Workshops (including Workshop Laundries):—Inspections, 302. Written Notices, 3.

Workplaces (other than Outworkers' premises included in Part 3 of this Report):—Inspections, 170. Written Notices, 3.

Total.—Inspections, 537. Written Notices, 7.

Prosecutions, none.

## 2.—DEFECTS FOUND.

Want of Cleanliness.—Found, 10. Remedied, 10.

Want of Ventilation.—None.

Overcrowding.—None.

Want of Drainage of Floors.—Found, 1. Remedied, 1.

Other Nuisances.—Found, 3. Remedied, 3.

Sanitary Accommodation.—Insufficient, none. Unsuitable or Defective, found 1; remedied, 1. Not separate for Sexes, Found none.

Illegal occupation of Underground Bakehouses (s. 101)—None.

Breach of special Sanitary Requirements for Bakehouses (ss. 97 to 100).—None.

Other offences (excluding offences relating to outwork which are included in Part 3 of this report).—None.

Total.—Found, 15. Remedied, 15.

## 3.—HOME WORK.

Outworkers' Lists received from Employers Twice in the Year.—Making Wearing Apparel, &c.—Lists, 4; Workmen, 5. Once in the Year.—Lists, 1; Workmen, 1. Notices served on Occupiers as to keeping or sending lists, 3.

4.—REGISTERED WORKSHOPS.

Workshops on the Register (s. 131) at the end of the year.—216.

5.—OTHER MATTERS.

Matters notified to H.M. Inspector of Factories.—2.

Failure to affix Abstract of the Factory and Workshop Act (s. 133).—6.

J. CHRONNELL,

Medical Officer of Health.

13th February, 1912.

## Sanitary Department.

NUISANCE INSPECTOR'S OFFICE,

February, 1912.

*To the Chairman and Members of the Sanitary Committee.*

I beg to report that there has been in the year ending December 31st, 1911 :—

	1910.	1911.
Bad meat destroyed .. .. .	122lb.	570lb.
Bad fish destroyed .. .. .	25lb.	50lb.
Preliminary notices sent out for choked drains, gullies, wet and foul ashpits, &c. .. .. .	259	352
Legal notices served on Owners or Agents for abatement of nuisances .. .. .	71	101
Notices served for keeping poultry and pigeons .. .. .	17	47
Notices served for overcrowding .. .. .	5	11
Notices to limewash after disinfecting .. .. .	106	106
Notices to parents that their children must not attend school owing to infectious disease in their homes .. .. .	278	266
Infectious cases notified .. .. .	154	166
Notifications from schools—Measles, Whooping Cough, &c. .. .. .	291	314
Houses disinfected .. .. .	180	168
Open and foul ashpits remedied .. .. .	15	22
Houses closed, unfit for habitation .. .. .	—	—
Notices to limewash workshops .. .. .	4	10
Notices to Factories and Workshops .. .. .	208	216
Visits made to factories and workshops (including visits made by M.O.H.) .. .. .	518	537
Schools fumigated and disinfected .. .. .	3	4
Notices sent to school teachers <i>re</i> notifications received from them, as well as other notifications .. .. .	362	370
Slaughter houses visited, verbal and written notices given for them to be limewashed .. .. .	18	21

JAMES SOUTHERN,

Sanitary Inspector.



## SANITARY DEPARTMENT,

## NUISANCE INSPECTOR'S OFFICE,

February, 1912.

DEAR SIR,

The following list of farms which have not kept any milking cattle during 1911 :—

Mrs. Monks, Castle Hill. Left the district.  
 Asd Tree Farm, Atherton Road.  
 169, Wigan Road. Left the district.  
 Speakman's Farm, Hindley Green.  
 Kenyon's Farm, Darby Lane.  
 820, Atherton Road.  
 Tanner's Farm, Long Lane.  
 Winstanley's, Close Lane.  
 Hollins Farm.  
 Leigh's Farm, Hollins.  
 Parsonage Farm. Has two heifers ; they give no milk.  
 Hall Lane Farm.  
 Strangeways Farm.  
 60 and 62, Alder Lane.  
 51, Greenfield, Sandy Lane.  
 Park Farm, Leigh Road.  
 120, Alder Lane.  
 Jno. Aldred, Aldred Street.  
 Lower Barn Farm.

Number on register	..	..	55
Ceased to keep	..	..	19
			—
			36
			—

JAMES SOUTHERN,

Sanitary Inspector.

## SANITARY DEPARTMENT.

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NUISANCE INSPECTOR'S OFFICE,

February, 1912.

*To the Chairman and Members of the Sanitary Committee.*

I beg to report that there are three obnoxious trades carried on in your district. The premises have been visited by me regularly, and instructions given for lime-washing and cleansing, which have always been carried out, viz. :—

*Tripe Dressers and Boilers.*

J. S. Croft, off Beaufort Street.

Mrs. J. Bushell, off Argyle Street.

*Horse Slaughterers and Knacker's Yard.*

Aldred Brothers, Chapel Fields, off Atherton Road.

JAMES SOUTHERN,

Sanitary Inspector.

## SANITARY DEPARTMENT.

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 NUISANCE INSPECTOR'S OFFICE,

February, 1912.

The following slaughter houses were occupied December 31st, 1911 :—

Thomas A. West, off Chapel Street.  
 John C. West, off Bridge Street.  
 William Bromley, Bamber Street.  
 Fred Bamber and Co., back Bridge Street.  
 Thomas G. Mackie, off Castle Hill.  
 Mrs. J. Bushell, off Atherton Road.  
 James Rigby, Whistley Street, Platt Bridge.  
 Bamfurlong Co-operative Society, 11 and 13, Walthew Lane.  
 Richard Johnson, 169, Wigan Road.  
 John H. Holme, Grosvenor Street, off Platt Lane.  
 \*William Palin, Atherton Road, Hindley Green.

\*This has not been used as a slaughter house for a long time, which leaves 10 slaughter houses in occupation December 31st, 1911.

I do not think the owners or occupiers of slaughter houses are aware that since the adoption of the Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1890, that upon any change of occupation of any building within an Urban Sanitary district, registered or licensed for use and used as a slaughter house, the person thereupon becoming the occupier or joint occupier shall give notice in writing of the change of occupation to the Inspector of Nuisances. There is a penalty attached to failure so to do.

I think if a circular was sent round to both the occupiers as well as the owners it would have a good effect.

JAMES SOUTHERN,

Sanitary Inspector.



## NUISANCE INSPECTOR'S OFFICE,

February, 1912.

I beg to report that the disinfector in the town's yard has been used since January 1st, 1911, to December, 31st, 1911, and that the total number of articles disinfected during the period has been 1,567, and 15 beds, &c., destroyed at the request of the owners.

Articles Disinfected in 1910	..	..	..	2,171
„ Destroyed in 1910	..	..	..	20
„ Disinfected in 1911	..	..	..	1,567
„ Destroyed in 1911	..	..	..	15
Notices served during the year	..	..	..	679
Nuisances remedied during the year	..	..	..	686

JAMES SOUTHERN,

Sanitary Inspector.

## SANITARY DEPARTMENT

Nuisance Inspector's Office,

Hindley.

TABLE I.

Number of children kept from school owing to having Infectious Disease.

Name of School.	Scarlet Fever.	Diph- theria.	Enteric.	Erysi- pelas.				Total.
St. Peter's .....	4	3						7
All Saints' .....	14	1	1					16
St. Nathaniel's .....			1	1				2
Lowe Green Council.....	1	2		1				4
Sacred Heart.....	1			1				2
St. Paul's .....	2							2
Castle Hill .....	11	2	1					14
Argyle Street Council...	8							8
Hindley Green St. John's	2	2						4
St. Benedict's.....			1					1
Bethel.....	2		3					5
Platt Bridge Wesleyan..			1					1
Holy Family .....	3							3
Ince Central .....	1							1
St. Patrick's, Wigan ...		1						1
	49	11	8	3				71

JAMES SOUTHERN, Sanitary Inspector.

February, 1912.

Nuisance Inspector's Office,

Hindley.

TABLE II.

Summary of infectious cases for the year ending December 31st, 1911, showing the number of infectious diseases reported which affected children attending school, and the number of children kept from school owing to infectious diseases in their homes.

Name of School.	Scarlet Fever.	Diph- theria.	Enteric.	Ery- sipelas.	Ophthal- mic.	Puer- peral.	Total.
All Saints' .....	13	3	1				17
St. Nathaniel's .....		6					6
Lowe Green Council.....		3					3
St. Peter's .....	1	7					8
St. Paul's .....	4	2		1			7
Argyle Street Council ...	14						14
Castle Hill .....	29	8	2				39
St. Benedict's.....	3						3
Hindley Green St. John's	1	2					3
Bethel .....		1					1
	65	32	3	1			101
Cases reported, school children affected .....	14	13	17	23	10	3	80
	79	45	20	24	10	3	181

JAMES SOUTHERN, Sanitary Inspector.

February 16th, 1912.



ENGINEER'S AND SURVEYOR'S OFFICE,

Hindley,

4th January, 1912.

*Particulars of Rainfall recorded by Rain Gauge, Barometer, and Thermometer  
at the Platt Bridge Sewage Works. Year ending 1911.*

Height of Rain Gauge 98·64 feet above sea level.

<i>Rainfall per month in Inches.</i>			<i>No. of days on which rain fell, each month.</i>	<i>Greatest fall in 24 hours in Inches.</i>		
January	..	1·13	..	9	6th January	.. .30
February	..	2·992	..	14	14th February	.. .56
March	..	·905	..	10	8th March	.. .24
April	..	2·52	..	13	29th April	.. .46
May	..	1·18	..	9	17th May	.. .37
June	..	2·33	..	14	24th June	.. .77
July..	..	·41	..	8	1st July	.. .10
August	..	4·40	..	10	20th August	.. 1·81
September	..	3·695	..	11	12th September	.. 1·58
October	..	2 323	..	15	22nd October	.. 0·50
November	..	3·052	..	18	6th November	.. .422
December	..	5·05	..	28	26th December	.. .40
Total .. 29·987 ..			159 (out of 365)			

*Total Weight of Rain which fell in Hindley during the year 1911 = 7,934,428 tons.*

<i>Barometer Reading.</i>			<i>Thermometer Reading.</i>			
<i>Highest</i>	<i>Lowest</i>	<i>Mean</i>	<i>Highest</i>	<i>Lowest</i>	<i>Mean</i>	
<i>for year.</i>	<i>for year.</i>	<i>for year.</i>	<i>for year.</i>	<i>for year.</i>	<i>for year.</i>	
30·52	28·72	29·93	..	78	22	50·11

OSWALD P. ABBOTT,

Surveyor.

TABLE I.  
Vital Statistics of Whole District during 1911 and previous years.  
NAME OF DISTRICT.—HINDLEY URBAN.

NAME OF DISTRICT.—HINDLEIGH URBAN.												
YEAR.	Population estimated to Middle of each Year.	BIRTHS			TOTAL DEATHS REGISTERED IN THE DISTRICT.		TRANSFERABLE DEATHS.		NETT DEATHS BELONGING TO THE DISTRICT,			
		Un-corrected Number.	Nett.		Number.	Rate.*	Of Non-residents registered in the District.	Of Residents not registered in the District.	Under 1 Year of Age.		At all Ages.	
			Number.	Rate*					Number.	Rate per 1000 Nett Births.	Number.	Rate.*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1906	23805	820		34.5	404	16.9	3	17	131	159	418	17.5
1907	23865	749		31.0	390	16.3	2	16	114	152	404	16.9
1908	23925	803		33.5	446	18.6	6	20	127	158	460	19.2
1909	23985	727		30.3	444	18.5	8	23	128	176	459	19.1
1910	24045	726		30.19	333	13.8	1	22	89	122	354	14.7
1911	24106	708	<div>Males 359 Females 351</div>	29.4	371	15.3	1	37	104	146	<div>Males 215 Females 192</div>	16.8

\* Rates in Columns 4, 8, and 13 calculated per 1,000 of estimated population. Area of District in acres (exclusive of area covered by water) 2,611. At Census of 1911 the total population at all ages was 24,106; number of inhabited houses, not published; average number of persons per house, not published. Institutions within the district receiving sick and infirm persons from outside the district, none. Institutions outside the District receiving sick and infirm persons from the district, Union Hospital, Wigan and Manchester Infirmeries, etc. Other institutions, the deaths in which have been distributed among the several localities in the district, none. Is the Union Workhouse within the district? No.

TABLE II.  
CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE NOTIFIED DURING THE YEAR 1911.  
Name of District—Hindley Urban.

Notifiable Disease.	Cases Notified in Whole District.								Total Cases Notified in Each Locality.			No. of Cases removed to Hospital from each Locality.			
	At all Ages.	Under 1.	1 to 5.	5 to 15	15 to 25	25 to 45	45 to 65	65 and upw's	1 North, West, and Centr'l Wards	2 South Ward.	3 East Ward.	1 North, West, and Centr'l Wards	2 South Ward.	3 East Ward.	4 Total cases removed to Hospital.
Diphtheria (including Membranous croup) ...	31	3	16	10	1	1	...	...	12	13	6	...	...	...	...
Erysipelas .....	27	...	2	2	2	13	6	2	16	6	5	...	...	...	...
Scarlet fever.....	69	2	25	37	4	1	...	...	51	11	7	...	...	...	...
Enteric Fever .....	19	...	1	8	3	7	...	...	13	6	...	...	5	...	16
Continued fever .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Puerperal fever .....	4	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	3	1	...	...	...	...
Phthisis { Under Tuberculosis Regulations, 1908	4	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	3	...	1	...	...	...	...
	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ophthalmia Neonotorum.	11	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	4	4	...	...	...	...
Totals .....	166	16	44	57	12	29	6	2	99	43	24	11	5	...	16

Isolation Hospital (Name and Situation): Smallpox—Sandy Lane, North Ward.  
Total available beds, eight. Number of Diseases that can be concurrently treated, one.



TABLE III.

CAUSES OF, AND AGES AT, DEATH DURING YEAR 1911.

Name of District—Hindley Urban.

CAUSES OF DEATH.		Nett Deaths at the subjoined ages of residents, whether occurring within or without the district.									North, West, and Central Wards	South Ward	East	Deaths in Hospital.
		All ages.	Under 1 year	1 & under 2.	2 & under 5	5 & under 15	15 & under 25	25 & under 45	45 & under 65	65 & upwards				
All causes	{ Certified ..... Uncertified .....	400 7	99 5	36	17	16	23	51 1	81	77 1				
Enteric fever .....		5				1		4			3	2	—	3
Measles .....		4	1	3							1	1	2	
Scarlet fever .....		4			2	1	1				3	1	—	
Whooping-cough .....		1			1						1	—	—	
Diphtheria and Croup .....		12	2	4	3	3					7	4	1	
Influenza .....		2						1		1	—	1	1	
Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis .....		1			1						—	1	—	
Phthisis (Pulmon'y Tubercul'sis) .....		17					4	9	4		11	2	4	
Tuberculous Meningitis .....		2	1	1							2	—	—	
Other tuberculous diseases .....		14	9	4				1			10	1	3	
Rheumatic fever .....		1					1				1	—	—	
Cancer, malignant disease .....		24						4	11	9	13	4	7	
Bronchitis .....		35	4	2		1			9	19	27	3	5	
Broncho-Pneumonia .....		17	9	5	3						10	6	1	
Pneumonia (all other forms) ...		25	2	2	1	1	2	3	8	6	17	3	5	
Other diseases, respiratory organs		1						1			1	—	—	
Diarrhœa and Enteritis .....		43	25	11	2			1	1	3	29	8	6	
Appendicitis and Typhlitis .....		2				1		1			2	—	—	
Cirrhosis of Liver .....		2						1	1		1	1	—	
Nephritis and Bright's Disease..		16		1	1	2	1	3	7	1	11	4	1	
Other Accidents and Diseases of Pregnancy and Parturition		5					1	4			2	1	2	
Congenital Debility & Malformation, including Premature Birth		43	43								27	9	7	
Violent Deaths, excluding Suicides .....		18			1	2	4	8	2	1	5	5	8	
Organic Heart diseases .....		24					5	6	8	5	18	2	4	
Other defined diseases .....		82	5	3	2	4	4	4	28	32	57	12	13	
Diseases ill-defined or unknown		7	3					1	2	1	2	2	3	
All causes .....		407	104	36	17	16	23	52	81	78	261	73	73	3

Total Deaths whether of "residents" or "non-residents" in Public Institutions in the District—Enteric Fever, 3.

TABLE IV.

## HINDLEY URBAN DISTRICT.

Infantile Mortality during year 1911

CAUSE OF DEATH.	Under 1 Week.	1-2 Weeks.	2-3 Weeks.	3-4 Weeks.	Total under 1 Month.	1-3 Months.	3-6 Months.	6-9 Months.	9-12 Months.	Total Deaths under 1 year.
All Causes { Certified .....										99
{ Uncertified .....										5
Measles .....									1	1
Diphtheria, includ'g Mem'Croup .....								1	1	2
Diarrhœa, all forms .....		1	1	1	3	2	7	6	6	24
Enteritis, .....								1		1
Tuberculous Meningitis .....									1	1
Abdominal Tuberculosis .....							7	1		8
Other Tuberculous Diseases ...									1	1
Congenital Malformations .....	2	1	1		4		3			7
Premature Birth .....	10	3		2	15	1				16
Atrophy, Debility, Marasmus ...	14				14	1	3	1	1	20
Meningitis (not Tuberculous) ...						1	1		1	3
Convulsions .....						1	1			2
Bronchitis .....							2	2		4
Pneumonia .....						3	1	3	4	11
Other Causes ..						2	1			3
Total .....	26	5	2	3	36	11	26	15	16	104

District (or sub-division) of Hindley : 458.

Population (estimated to middle of 1911), 24,106.

Births in the year : Legitimate, 685 ; illegitimate, 25

Deaths in the year of : Legitimate infants, 98 ; illegitimate infants, 6.

## COUNTY OF LANCASTER.

## SUMMARY OF MEDICAL OFFICER'S REPORT FOR 1911.

## URBAN DISTRICT OF HINDLEY.

*Medical Officer of Health*, JAMES CHRONNELL. Salary, £100.

*Inspector of Nuisances*, JAMES SOUTHERN. Salary, £104.

What is the character of the Hospital Accommodation ? For Smallpox, eight beds. For other Infectious Diseases, in absence of Smallpox used for Enteric. Is it joint or otherwise ? Sole use.

Number of cases removed to Hospital *from your District* ? Enteric Fever, 16.

Deaths in Hospital of Patients *from your District* ? From what causes ? Enteric Fever, 3.

How is Disinfection carried out ? Houses, Fumigation, Formaldehyde, or SO<sub>2</sub>. Number of houses disinfected ? 168. Apparatus used for Clothing, Bedding, &c. (steam or otherwise) ? Washington-Lyon's Steam. Where is apparatus situated ? Town's Yard.

Number of cases of Infectious Diseases *reported under the Notification Act* ? 150.

Are any Diseases not specifically mentioned in the Act notifiable (for instance, Measles, Whooping Cough, Diarrhoea, Chicken Pox, Ophthalmia Neonatorum, &c.) ? If so, what are they ? Ophthalmia Neonatorum, 11.

Diseases specially prevalent ? Scarlet Fever, Measles. Period ? Endemic Measles in the Summer.

Any Schools closed ? No.

Number of special reports made under Article XIX. (15 and 16) Sanitary Officer's Order, 1910 ? None.



Pulmonary Tuberculosis—Number of cases reported under the Public Health (Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1908 and 1911 :—In Poor Law Institutions and amongst poor persons ? 4 ; amongst in-patients and out-patients of hospitals, 1.

Has any arrangement been made for the “voluntary” notification of Pulmonary Tuberculosis ? No.

Bacteriological Examinations.—Number and nature of specimens examined ? 15 Widal for Enteric ; none for Pulmonary Tuberculosis nor Diphtheria.

Arrangement (if any) made under the Diphtheria Anti-toxin Order, 1910 ? Free supply of Anti-Diphtheritic Serum.

“The Housing of the Working Classes Acts, 1890 to 1909.”—Has your Authority determined the procedure to be adopted for the inspection of your district as required by Article 1 of the Regulations ? Yes. Has your Authority prepared, as required by Article 1 (3), a list of dwelling-houses, the early inspection of which is desirable ? Yes. Has your Authority designated an officer to undertake the special inspection of houses and to keep the records stipulated by Article 2. If so, what officer ? J. Hurst, C.S.I. Have the necessary books, forms, &c., for keeping the required records been obtained ? Yes. Action taken in 1911 :—Number of dwelling houses inspected ? 134. Number of dwelling houses considered unfit for human habitation ? 27. Number of representations to Authority with a view to making Closing Orders ? 27. Number of Closing Orders made ? 27. Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied without making Closing Orders ? 70. Number of dwelling-houses put into a fit state of habitation after making Closing Orders ? 8. Number of dwelling-houses demolished ? 7. General Character of defects found to exist ? Structural, dark, damp.

From where is the water supply obtained ? Rivington Waterworks (Corporation of Liverpool). What is its condition ? Good and constant supply. Is it subject to your inspection ? No.

Is Scavenging and removal of house refuse carried out satisfactorily ? Yes. How performed (by Sanitary Authority, Contract, or Occupiers of Houses) ? Sanitary Authority.

How is the refuse disposed of ? Tips, and in Town's Yard. Has a Destructor been provided ? Not yet. Necessity for one generally admitted.

Sewage Disposal Works ; method of treatment ? (1) Platt Bridge septic tanks and contact beds ; (2) Hindley Green precipitation tanks, gravel coke breeze, sand and ash filters. What is the character of the Drainage Ssystem ? Pipe lines and two sewage farms. Drain Testing, Flushing, &c. ? Yes ; whenever thought desirable.

Action taken with regard to the Pollution of Streams ? None reported during the year.

Canal Boats : Number Inspected ? No canal.

What is the condition of the Bakehouses ? Good. What is the condition of the Slaughter Houses ? Average. Has a Public Abattoir been provided ? No. What is the condition of the Lodging Houses ? One. Is it registered ? No.

What is the sanitary condition of the Schools ? Generally Good. One school is about to have water carriage introduced.

Dairies, Cowsheds, and Milkshops—Are they periodically inspected ? Yes. What is their condition ? Improving. Have regulations been made under the Order of the Local Government Board ? Yes. Are they enforced ? Yes. Amount of air space in cubic feet required for each cow ? 800. Number of Cow-keepers ? 36. Number on register ? 55. Number of dairymen or Purveyors of Milk (other than Cow-keepers) ? 2. Number on register ? 2.

Food unfit for Human Consumption :—Amount seized ? 570lb. Number of Legal Proceedings, and result ? None.

Department of Inspector of Nuisances.—Number of notices served ? 101. Nuisances remedied ? Nearly all. Number of Legal Proceedings taken and result ? None required.

Closet Accommodation of the District.—Number of Privy Middens ? 1,607. Pail Closets ? 1,103. Fresh Water Closets ? 734. Waste Water Closets ? 19. Number of Privy Middens converted during 1911 ? To W.C.'s, 53 ; to Pails, &c., None. Number of Pail Closets converted to W.C.'s ? 5.

Smoke.—Number of Observations ? None. Number of Legal Proceedings taken and result ? None. What is the time limit allowed for the emission of black smoke per hour ? None fixed.

Has the Authority adopted—"The Infectious Disease (Prevention) Act, 1890" ? Yes. "The Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1907" ? Yes. "The Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1890" ? Yes. "The Notification of Births Act, 1907" ? Yes.

Has a Health Visitor been appointed ? Yes. Eleanor Shore, C.M.B.

Notable sanitary improvements during 1911.—The prevention of flooding at Platt Bridge. The decision of Council to pay part of cost of conversion of Privy Middens has caused owners to move in the provision of water carriage.

Chief Sanitary requirements of District.—Infectious Diseases Hospital. Destructor. Abolition of Privy Middens. Completion of paving of private streets.